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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Suzuki Urges Speedy Settlement of Textbook Issue	C 1
Dietmen to ROK	C 1
Sakurauchi, Malaysia's Abdullah View Cooperation	C 1
PLO Source on Japanese Red Army Pullout From Beirut	C 2
Sakurauchi Hails Accord on Ending Lebanon Crisis	C 2

NORTH KOREA

NODONG SINMUN on Achieving National Independence [19 Aug]	D 1
DPRK, USSR Defense Ministers Exchange Greetings	D 4
Afghan Anniversary Marked by Greetings, Press	D 5
Kim Il-song Message to Karmal	D 5
NODONG SINMUN Article [19 Aug]	D 5
Meeting Marks Romanian Revolution Anniversary	D 6
Local People's Assemblies Hold Sessions	D 6
Reminiscences of Kim Il-song Struggle Published	D 7
Briefs: Economic Delegation in Ghana	D 8

SOUTH KOREA

North Korean Corpse Returned at MAC Meeting	E 1
Coverage of President Chon's Visit to Kenya [cross-reference]	E 1
KYONGHYANG SINMUN Views U.S.-PRC Communique [19 Aug]	E 1
Measures To Reduce Deficit With Japan Sought	E 2
[KOREA HERALD 20 Aug]	
Briefs: Investment in ADB	E 2

MONGOLIA

Construction Minister Tleyhan Dies 13 August	F 1
Asian Buddhists Conference Holds Plenary Session	F 1
Briefs: Livestock, Industrial Production	F 1

KAMPUCHEA

National Assembly Third Session Activities Continue	H 1
19 Aug Members' Speeches	H 1
19 Aug Session Continues	H 1
Chea Sim Closing Speech	H 1
KAMPUCHEA Scores ASEAN Call To Support CGDK	H 3
Overflights, Shellings by Thai Forces Reported	H 4
Sihanouk's Activities in Romania Reported [cross-reference]	H 4
Ieng Thirith Receives Visiting Danish Delegation [VODK]	H 4
Briefs: River Transport Service; Aid Distribution in Svay Rieng	H 5

LAOS

Nouhak Phoumsavan Meets SRV Justice Delegation	I 1
Leaders Send Greetings to Fidel Castro on Birthday	I 1
Briefs: Women Delegation to USSR	I 1

THAILAND

Protest Against SRV Incursions Lodged at UN	J 1
[NATION REVIEW 19 Aug]	
Clashes, Shellings Cited on Kampuchean Border	J 1
Border Forces on Alert [BANGKOK POST 20 Aug]	J 2
Khmer Rouge Group Pushed Back	J 2
Khmer Serei Camp Attacked [BANGKOK POST 20 Aug]	J 3
'Black August' Movement Targets Leaders	J 3
[MATICHON 18 Aug]	
Athit Views Army Appointments, Grenade Incident	J 3
[NATION REVIEW 20 Aug]	
NATION REVIEW Editorial [20 Aug]	J 4
Defector's Helicopter Returned to Laos	J 5
Foreign Minister Sitthi Postpones Trip to Manila	J 5
Briefs: Crop Damaged by Drought; Jan-Jul Rice Export	J 5

VIETNAM

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: CGDK Trying To 'Revive Corpse' [18 Aug]	K 1
NHAN DAN Marks August Revolution Anniversary [19 Aug]	K 2
Highway Construction for Laos Reported	K 3

INDONESIA

Argentine Foreign Minister Arrives, Meets Mokhtar	N 1
Ambush on Survey Team in East Java Reported	N 1
Police Confirm 'Tough' Actions in East Java	N 2
'Petition 50' Group Renews Attacks on Government	N 2

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Discusses U.S. Trip, Internal Situation	P 1
BULLETIN TODAY Details Antigovernment Plot [19 Aug]	P 9

SUZUKI URGES SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF TEXTBOOK ISSUE

OW191307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 19, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday instructed the Education Ministry and Foreign Ministry to speed up their work to compile a concrete government policy to settle diplomatically the school textbook issue.

Suzuki made the decision as he said he is confident ruling Liberal-Democratic Party Dietmen have already reached consensus on the issue with due consideration to diplomatic affairs. The prime minister told the press Thursday evening concrete steps only are left to be worked out.

The Education and Foreign Ministries are expected to seek the prime minister's approval for concrete steps the government is to take during the weekend.

Earlier Thursday, the Education Ministry showed some indications it may be relaxing its hardline stand against revision of the texts in question when Isao Suzuki, a senior Education Ministry official, suggested the screening committee may be open to revising the texts when they come up for review again in three years. Suzuki, director-general of the ministry's Primary and Secondary Education Bureau, was the first senior official in the ministry to suggest any change in the books at all.

Meanwhile, a senior Foreign Ministry official said he was optimistic about the issue and suggested a draft of measures to settle the matter diplomatically may be shown to reporters at a press conference Monday. He said the prime minister may be ready at that time to present concrete steps the government will take to defuse the controversy among China, South Korea and other Asian countries and Japan. The Foreign and Education Ministries will work hard over the weekend to reach some compromise which will meet the prime minister's approval, the senior bureaucrat said.

Dietmen to ROK

OW200933 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 20, KYODO -- Two leading dietmen of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) will go to Seoul Saturday on a mission to settle the textbook issue with South Korea. The two are Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, chairman of the party's special panel for school textbook problems, and Yoshiro Mori, former chairman of the LDP Policy Affairs Research Council's Educational Affairs Division.

They are going to Seoul at the request of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki who wishes to realize an early political settlement of the issue, according to an LDP source.

SAKURAUCHI, MALAYSIA'S ABDULLAH VIEW COOPERATION

OW191025 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 19, KYODO -- Malaysian Minister Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Thursday arrived in Tokyo for a six-day visit to Japan to pave the way for a planned visit by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Mahathir bin Mohamed in late October.

On his arrival, the minister without portfolio in the prime minister's department met with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi to express thanks for Japan's cooperation in his country's vocational training, Foreign Ministry officials said.

As part of "the look-East policy," Malaysia is to send a total of 136 young men to Japan for a six-month course of vocational training. The delegation will be followed by another of 250 people next April.

Abdullah was quoted as saying that the 136-man-strong team represents only the beginning of a long-term program to provide vocational training in Japan.

Sakurauchi told him that Japan would do as much as it can for cooperation in the program, according to the officials.

The Malaysian minister is scheduled to stay in Japan until next Tuesday. Before returning home, he is to meet with the education minister, minister of international trade and industry and construction minister as well as representatives of institutions to take care of the trainees.

PLO SOURCE ON JAPANESE RED ARMY PULLOUT FROM BEIRUT

OW200030 Tokyo KYODO in English 0021 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut, Aug 19, KYODO -- Members of the Japanese Red Army (Nihon Sekigun) in Beirut will leave Lebanon together with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), a source close to PLO Chairman Yasir Arafat told KYODO News Service Thursday. He said Japanese Red Army members still were remaining in Beirut but added they will leave the besieged city with Palestinian guerrillas.

The Israeli Government approved Thursday the U.S. plan to evacuate the Palestinians from the Lebanese city, paving the way for implementation of the plan. The source declined to reveal the number of Japanese Red Army members still staying in Beirut, the time of their withdrawal and their destination. He said "They are not terrorists but are members of the PLO who fought against Israel." He declared that the PLO will never abandon them.

Israel had repeatedly claimed that some 700 international terrorists, including members of the Japanese Red Army and the Red Brigade of Italy, were hiding in Palestinian refugee camps.

SAKURAUCHI HAILS ACCORD ON ENDING LEBANON CRISIS

OW191305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 19, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Thursday welcomed the Israeli Government's formal approval of the Palestine Liberation Organization's withdrawal from west Beirut and called for Israel to withdraw troops from Lebanon immediately. The statement, issued in Sakurauchi's name, said it was "essential" for Israel to pull out unconditionally to allow the Lebanese to form a new and vital government free from outside influence.

The statement is the fourth in a series issued on the Lebanese crisis which started with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon on August 4. It is worded in the most critical tone of the four and cited the occupation by Israel of the West Bank and Gaza regions for the first time.

The statement said the Japanese Government strongly hoped that a government be established in Lebanon based on the will of the Lebanese people "following national reconciliation among the people." To make this possible, it went on to say, the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon is "essential." The government, therefore, once again calls on Israel for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon, it added.

It also said that in order to attain a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, the rights to self-determination of Palestinians, including the right to build an independent state, and at the same time, the Israeli right of existence "needs to be recognized." It said Japan strongly hoped that the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip be improved "in a manner that the will of Palestinian inhabitants may be fully reflected."

NODONG SINMUN ON ACHIEVING NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

SK191143 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2329 GMT 16 Aug 82

[NODONG SINMUN 19 August special article: "Independence of Country and Nation is Prerequisite to Realization of Independence of Popular Masses" -- vernacular for "independence" is "chajusong" and its functional variations, except where other vernacular is provided]

[Text] In his historic policy speech "Tasks of the People's Government To Imbue the Whole of Society With the Chuche Idea," the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated afresh the importance and significant of realizing the independence of the country and the nation in the struggle for the independence of the popular masses and gave a perfect answer to the principled problems arising from the work of realizing independence for the country and nation.

On the basis of the profound analysis of the essential problems of the nation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated the great truth, for the first time in history, that the question of realizing independence for the country and the nation constitutes a part of the basic components in accomplishing the independent cause of the popular masses and that the independence of the country and the nation is the prerequisite to the realization of the independence of the popular masses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: The independence of the country and the nation is the prerequisite to the realization of the independence of the popular masses; the struggle for independence of the country and the nation is the struggle for independence of the popular masses.

The original ideology that the independence of the country and the nation is the prerequisite to the realization of independence of the popular masses -- which was elucidated afresh by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- is the great ideology which elucidates the truth that before we realize the independence of the popular masses, we should realize independence for the country and the nation and that the popular masses should, first of all, struggle to realize the independence of the country and the nation.

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, the country and the nation are units of living, which have been formed over a period of time and are indestructible, collective bodies of people. Man, a social entity, forms a community along with the collective bodies called nation and class. Within the community, man struggles to defend and realize his independence. Incidentally the individual class -- a certain group of people -- forms a part of the nation; the nation is the collective body of the class and the circles. As long as countries and borders dividing them exist on the earth, the popular masses' struggle for independence is waged with nation-state units; the destiny of the popular masses is pioneered on a national or countrywide scale. In other words, as long as people live in nation-state units, we cannot think of the destiny of the popular masses, separate from the destiny of the country and the nation.

If the nation loses independence, then the country perishes; if the country is subordinated, the popular masses cannot escape slavery, either. Only when the independence of the country and the nation is guaranteed, can the popular masses successfully pioneer their fate in conformity with their aspirations and demands. Therefore, in the people's struggle to defend independence, the highest cause is to regain independence of the nation and to defend the country's independence.

Past experience shows us that in countries under national subordination and oppression, the struggle of the popular masses to defend independence should, above all, be directed toward the realization of independence of the country and nation, and, only when the question of regaining independence of the nation is resolved, can the struggle to defend independence be meaningful in a practical way.

The idea that the independence of the country and nation is a prerequisite for realizing independence for the popular masses is a most just ideology that has clearly illuminated the road capable of hastening the realization of people's creative and independent life by closely linking the struggle to achieve independence for the country and nation to the struggle to achieve the popular masses' independence.

In his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught that in order to achieve the independence of the country and nation we should achieve national independence [tongnip], that we should establish an independent government and that we must maintain independence in national activities. The situation a country and nation comes to be in depends mainly on what kind of government the country and nation adopt.

An independent government is a political weapon guaranteeing independence to a country and nation. Independence of a country and nation is guaranteed by national sovereignty and is realized by an independent government. Only by an independent government can the independence of a country and nation be defended, the independent rights of the popular masses -- their first life -- be safeguarded and all the policies be enforced in accordance with their independent aspiration and demand.

To achieve independence for a country and nation means to establish all the lines and policies independently, suiting them to the nation's situation, to implement them by the people themselves in the nation and to exercise a complete sovereignty in external relations. In other words, the question of achieving independence for a country and nation is to firmly establish national sovereignty free of domination and subjugation by outside forces, flunkeyism and doctrinism. It is also a question of embodying the aspiration and demand of the popular masses who want to live as a free master of the world without ever binding themselves to anything.

This being the case, the independence of a country and nation is not naturally generated by simply achieving national sovereignty and establishing a government. Even after a nation has achieved the independence of a nation and established a government, it loses the life of an independent nation if the nation fails to maintain independence in its national activities and neither can it avoid political and economic domination by outside forces nor achieve a complete independence of country and nation. Only when we maintain the independence in all sectors of national activities can we successfully expel pressures and interference from outside forces, achieve the principles of independence, self-reliance and self-defense and energetically accelerate the revolution and construction in accordance with the popular masses' aspiration and demand.

Indeed, the idea on achieving national independence [tongnip] establishing an independent government and maintaining independence in national activities is a key guideline that the nations and countries should firmly adhere to in achieving independence.

The idea that the independence of a country and nation is a prerequisite for the popular masses' independence, that in order to achieve independence of a country and nation we should achieve national independence [tongnip] and establish an independent government and that we should maintain independence in national activities -- all elucidated by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song -- is a unique elucidation of the legitimacy of the popular masses' struggle to realize independence and a banner of encouragement that gives a strong driving force to the people's struggle to achieve the independence of a country and nation and build a new and independent world.

In his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, elucidating before our republic's government the tasks to achieve the independence of our country and nation, has taught that we should achieve a complete national sovereignty throughout the nation by reunifying the divided fatherland. Anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea and

independent reunification of the fatherland are the only ways to achieve a complete national independence in our country. To root out the tragedy of national division in our country and achieve a firm national sovereignty throughout the nation is a noble national cause to make South Korea independent and to defend the South Korean people's independence.

The social phenomenon mainly trampling upon the national sovereignty in a colonial state is the suppression of the nation by the imperialists. When the nation is subjugated by the outside forces and when national sovereignty is trampled upon, the popular masses become slaves, they suffer from suppression and exploitation and their independence is completely trampled upon.

In a bid to maintain a colonial rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are now ruthlessly trampling upon everything that is national and progressive and robbing the people of their fundamental democratic rights and freedom, while practicing a fascist military rule in terms of politics. It is clear that independence of the people cannot be guaranteed in a place where things progressive, popular and national are regarded as crimes, the rights to existence and democratic freedom are trampled upon and slave-like obedience and subjugation are forced on the people. The only true way to preserve national dignity and defend the South Korean popular masses' independence is to put an end to the U.S. colonial rule in South Korea, where the people are forced to suffer from national repression and subjugation, and regain the national sovereignty.

Because of this very situation, a struggle to reunify the country and regain national sovereignty in South Korea is a righteous struggle to make South Korea independent, safeguard independence of the South Korean people and to guarantee an independent and creative life to them.

The most important and urgent problem for the Korean people to regain a complete national sovereignty and for the South Korean people to live independently is to force the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression to withdraw from South Korea and reunify the divided fatherland. As long as the U.S. troops continue to occupy South Korea and force division on our nation, neither national reunification nor independent and free life are conceivable for the South Korean people. The forcible occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops is the source of all misery and unhappiness suffered by the South Korean people and the whole nation.

Based on the forcible occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are flagrantly scheming to keep our fatherland perpetually divided so as to achieve their ambition of aggression. They also are trying to provoke a new war in Korea.

Forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea is a basic requirement for making South Korea independent and reunifying the fatherland and an indispensable prerequisite for founding an independent and reunified nation and for the preservation of peace.

All of the Korean people today are energetically struggling to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea. Anti-U.S. struggle is unprecedentedly being strengthened among the people of all walks of life in South Korea. This is a just, patriotic struggle to achieve the independence of the nation. When the U.S. troops are withdrawn from South Korea, the path for our country's independent reunification will open wide.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a rational proposal for reunification in which the nation's fundamental interests are placed at a premium and in which national ideology is replete.

The question of our country's reunification is a matter of putting an end to domination and interference of outside forces, achieving a complete sovereignty of the Korean people, eradicating distrust and confrontation between the North and South and of achieving national unity. It is a question of national character but not a question of ideology or system. For this reason, a solution to the question of reunification of our country and our nation is a pannational question that all the classes and walks of life of the country are interested in, regardless of their ideas, systems, religions and wealth. It is a question of first priority that should be solved ahead of all other questions in the struggle to achieve the independence of our people.

The existence of a nation takes precedence over ideas, ideology, systems, factions, independence of man, revolution and construction. For this reason, whether we are nationalists or communists or whatever ideas and ideologies we may worship, we should defend independence of a country and nation ahead of all other things.

Only the proposal for reunification that subjects all the problems arising in reunifying the fatherland to the basic interests of the whole nation and to the accomplishment of independence of the nation can be the just one. The proposal for founding the DCRK, a proposal put forth reflecting such basic demands and basic positions, is a most unique proposal for reunification that put forth the question of nation in its preamble and elucidated the most straight forward path to found a unified state on the basis of national ideology and achieve independence of our nation in its entirety.

When the DCRK is founded and the 10-point policy for a unified state is enacted, then the independence of the nation will be firmly established on the Korean Peninsula as a whole and a complete sovereign, independent nation with dignity not depending on any outside forces and not participating in any blocs will emerge on it.

Our people will make every effort possible to achieve the national aspiration of establishing an independent and unified state and of living a happy and dignified life in a reunified fatherland not suffering from division. Our people who are vigorously struggling, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with loyalty and following the leadership of the glorious party center, will see to it that they achieve the holy cause of forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, reunifying the divided fatherland and of achieving national sovereignty throughout the nation.

DPRK, USSR DEFENSE MINISTERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

SK200414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 20 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, and marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, minister of defence of the Soviet Union, exchanged messages of greetings on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 holiday.

In his message the Soviet minister of defence extended felicitations to the entire soldiers of the Korean People's Army in the name of the Soviet Armed Forces on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from the Japanese occupationists.

The soldiers of the Soviet Armed Forces, he said, hail the successes achieved by the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the building of socialism and express invariable support to the just struggle of the Korean people for driving the U.S. troops out of South Korea and reunifying the country in a peaceful and democratic way.

He wished the officers and men of the Korean People's Army new success in carrying out the tasks set forth at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and further increasing the defence capacity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A message of the minister of People's Armed Forces of our country extended militant salute to the entire officers and men of the Soviet Army in the name of the officers and men of the Korean People's Army on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the August 15 holiday, the liberation of the Korean people from the yoke of the Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

The message expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two armies sealed in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism would grow stronger and develop in the future and sincerely wished the minister of defence and officers and men of the Soviet Army new success in the struggle for the strengthening and development of the Soviet Armed Forces.

AFGHAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY GREETINGS, PRESS

Kim Il-song Message to Karmal

SK181630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 18 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on August 17 sent a message of greetings to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan. The message reads:

On the 63rd anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan I warmly congratulate you, the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Afghan people on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The Korean people wish your people greater successes in their struggle to consolidate national independence and build a new progressive society under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by you.

I take this opportunity to firmly believe that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will grow in scope and strength to mutual benefit of our two peoples.

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK191054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 19 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 63rd anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan.

NODONG SINMUN in its article recalls that the Afghan people won the independence of the country by waging a struggle against foreign aggressive forces. The victory of the April revolution in 1978 was historical event of great significance in the Afghan people's struggle for consolidating the national independence and achieving the independent development of the country, it says.

The signed article of the paper points to the successes made by the Afghan people in the struggle for achieving the unity of all patriotic and progressive forces and building a new prosperous society after the victory of revolution under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. It goes on:

Our people congratulate the Afghan people on their achievements in the building of a new society.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Afghanistan are developing.

The Afghan Government and people highly estimate the successes made by our people in socialist construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and express full support to our peoples just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will develop still further in the future on the basis of the idea of independence, friendship and peace, our people wish the Afghan people new success in their struggle for national prosperity and progress of the country.

MEETING MARKS ROMANIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK200429 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 20 (KCNA) -- A meeting of the Korea-Romania Friendship Sambong cooperative farm for marking the 38th anniversary of the victory of the revolution against imperialism and fascism and for social-national liberation in Romania was held on August 19 at the house of culture of the cooperative farm.

Addressing the meeting, Ham Yun-sik, chairman of the management board of the cooperative farm, said: Thanks to the victory of the August revolution in 1944, which recorded a shining page in the history of the Romanian people, the long-cherished desire of the Romanian people to achieve national independence and sovereignty against foreign aggressors was realised.

Today the Romanian agricultural working people are making big advance in the agricultural development, upholding the party's policy of carrying out the agricultural revolution personally initiated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the speaker noted, and said: We heartily wish the Romanian agricultural working people great success in the endeavours to carry out the decisions of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

We will continue to make every effort to further strengthen and develop the friendly relations between the two countries.

Romanian Ambassador to our country Constantin Iftodi spoke next at the meeting. He said: I assure you that the relations of warm fraternal friendship and multilateral cooperation between Romania and Korea will constantly develop for the cause of socialism, peace and progress in our two countries and the world.

The Romanian people are following with keen interest the successes made by the Korean agricultural working people in the endeavours to carry out the magnificent program of grand nature remaking and attain the 15 million tons of grain production under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

The ambassador wished the Korean people greater success in the struggle for the development and prosperity of the country and for national reunification.

LOCAL PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLIES HOLD SESSIONS

FK200340 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, Aug 20 (KCNA) -- Sessions of the provincial, city and county people's assemblies were held. The sessions were attended by deputies to the provincial, city and county people's assemblies.

The sessions discussed the problem of thoroughly implementing the policy speech "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Chuche Idea" made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The chairmen of the provincial, city and county people's committees made reports and deputies spoke at the sessions. The reporters and speakers said that in the historic policy speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a comprehensive exposition of the mission and tasks of the people's government in modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea, the essence and historic necessity of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, important tasks arising in socialist economic construction and the problem of defending the chajusong (independence) of the country and the nation and making the whole world independent and strategic and tactical policies arising in the building of communism and in the carrying out of the cause of chajusong and ways for their implementation.

The reporters and speakers pointed out that the great leader with an extraordinary intelligence and outstanding insight propounded a unique idea and theory on the construction of the people's government on the basis of profound principles of the chuche idea and led the people's government to powerfully wage the struggle for realising the chajusong of the working masses by enhancing its function and role in each period of the developing revolution.

They proudly pointed to the fact that under the wise guidance of the great leader and the glorious party the local power organs have been strengthened and developed into revolutionary and popular power organs firmly equipped with the unitary idea of the party and enhanced their function as power organs and their role as economic organiser and cultural educator, thereby pushing forward the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and bringing about great changes in socialist economic construction.

The sessions stressed the need to actively struggle for implementing the policy speech of the great leader, upholding it, and thus accelerate the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea and the final victory of our revolution, and proposed steps for this.

The sessions adopted relevant decisions.

REMINISCENCES OF KIM IL-SONG STRUGGLE PUBLISHED

SK171526 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang, August 17 (KCNA) -- The publishing house of the Workers Party of Korea brought out the allround reminiscences "Forty Years of Creation and Construction Under Red Sunrises" (Vols. 1,2,3,4,5) dealing with the history of the revolutionary struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song after the liberation.

The authors of the reminiscences are Comrades Kim Il, Kang Yang-uk, O Chin-u, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Choe Hyon, Yim Chun-chu, O Paek-yong, Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam, Chon Mun-sop, Hyon Mu-kwang, Yi Ul-sol and Kim Man-kum.

The first volume covers the historical period from August 1945 to June 1950, the second volume from June 1950 to July 1953, the third volume from July 1953 to September 1961, the fourth volume from September 1961 to October 1966 and the fifth volume from October 1966 to October 1970.

The first volume, covering the period of peaceful construction, recounts how the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded a revolutionary party of new type and the republic after the liberation, built modern regular armed forces, organised mass organisations and enforced democratic reforms and how wisely he organised and led the struggle for the consolidation of the democratic base and the reunification and independence of the country.

The second volume deals with the fact that he exploded the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism and sent it downhill by leading the fatherland liberation war to victory by his original strategy and tactics and outstanding leadership art.

It is recounted in the third volume that he indicated the original line of economic construction on giving priority to the development of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture after the war and wisely organised and led the struggle for its implementation, and it writes about the Chollima movement in our country and the socialist transformation of the production relations.

Dealt with in the fourth volume is the fact that he spread the bright prospect of the 7-year plan at the historic Fourth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and led to victory the struggle for its successful fulfilment and the overseas compatriots movement.

In the fifth volume the authors write that he victoriously led the fulfilment of the historic task of socialist industrialisation, pushing aside the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, by accelerating economic construction and increasing the national defence capabilities in conformity with the obtaining situation, and wisely organised and led the struggle for accelerating the victory of the South Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The all-round reminiscences "Forty Years of Creation and Construction Under Red Sunrises" is a textbook showing the unique idea and theory of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song giving most correct answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the democratic revolution and socialist revolution and in the course of building socialism and communism and the shining successes and precious experiences attained by the Korean people in the struggle for their realisation.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN GHANA -- Pyongyang, August 10 (KCNA) -- Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana on August 4 met DPRK economic and technical delegation headed by Chon Il-chun, vice-minister of external economic affairs, on a visit to the country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the chairman. The chairman expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his wholehearted greetings to the great leader. He expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Ghana and Korea. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the secretary in charge of finance and economic planning and the secretary in charge of agriculture of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana and Korean Ambassador to Ghana Choe U-chin. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2341 GMT 10 Aug 82 SK]

NORTH KOREAN CORPSE RETURNED AT MAC MEETING

SK200558 Seoul YONHAP in English 0530 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP) -- The body of a North Korean civilian was transferred Friday to the North Korean side during a senior secretaries' meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission, the United Nations Command here announced.

The announcement said the unidentified North Korean was found drowned by a South Korean fisherman last Sunday in the upper stream of the north Han River in central Korea. The man, who appeared to be in his 20's, wore only underpants and had Korean and Russian words tattooed on his body, according to the announcement.

COVERAGE OF PRESIDENT CHON'S VISIT TO KENYA

For Nairobi and YONHAP coverage of President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Kenya, including a report on a joint communique, see the East Africa section of the 20 August Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

KYONGHYANG SINUMN VIEWS U.S.-PRC COMMUNIQUE

SK192358 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 19 Aug 82 p 2

[Editorial: "The Second Shanghai Communique and the Korean Peninsula -- Our Interest in the Fact that the Taiwan Question Has Become Part of China's Internal Affairs"]

[Excerpts] As the question of Berlin was an important issue in Europe after World War II, so the question of Taiwan has been among the key issues in Asian politics.

The Taiwan question stems from U.S. failure in carrying out its Asian strategy. Whenever the Taiwan question has been raised, the United States has been unable to deal with it. In the 1972 Shanghai Communique, the United States made it possible to view Taiwan as another China by politically confirming the existence of Taiwan. On the basis of the Shanghai Communique, the United States has maintained awkward relations with Taiwan. In other words, in the course of pursuing its diplomatic strategy to end the Vietnam war, the United States has tried to deal with the China question by using U.S.-Communist China relations as a fait accompli. This attempt was made to bolster U.S. world strategy by recognizing international issues involving the possibility of a dispute as a fait accompli.

The Reagan administration made it clear in the joint communique that it will not interfere in the Taiwan issue. This is understood as a step to accept the Taiwan question, whose solution is not to be found in the Shanghai Communique, as a fait accompli. This step indicates U.S. strategy toward Communist China -- regarding the Taiwan question as China's internal affair -- became official.

The question of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan no longer was a critical issue. To drive a wedge into the U.S. policy of arms sales to Taiwan as a way to deal with the China question, Beijing has made it a hot issue. This was Beijing's tactic.

The second Shanghai Communique has created another detente in relations between the United States and Red China. The new detente is expected to affect the development of relations among the United States, Red China and the Soviet Union. In particular, we must notice the effect of the new detente on Northeast Asian politics. We understand that in case any change should occur in relations among the United States, Red China and the Soviet Union, we should watch their stand toward the Korean Peninsula.

It is necessary to recall the development of ties between North and South Korea in the wake of the rapid progress of detente among the United States, Red China and the Soviets in the 1970's. In connection with the Taiwan question, which has been officially regarded as part of China's internal affairs, our major concern is focused on whether any rapid change will take place in the question of the Korean Peninsula. Our basic assertion is that the question of the Korean Peninsula should never be raised or changed in accord with the interests of neighboring powers and their need to advance detente.

As far as the question of the Korean Peninsula is concerned, it should be resolved by our own will for unification. We stress this point in connection with the second Shanghai communique.

MEASURES TO REDUCE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN SOUGHT

SK200048 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] The government is now preparing a package of bold measures designed to reduce the chronic trade deficit with Japan, it was learned yesterday. Among the steps may be a total ban on the importation of certain products from the neighboring country, government sources said. The same sources said that the government will make public the steps within this month.

The nation can't afford to remain idle over the huge amounts of trade imbalance with Japan which have aggregated to \$22.8 billion last May from 1966 when the two nations resumed diplomatic relations. The sources drew attention to the fact that Taiwan has recently imposed a total import ban on many consumer products made in Japan in an effort to rectify the growing trade gap with Japan.

While Japan has recently taken a series of market-opening measures in favor of industrial countries like the United States, it shows no signs of improving the trade imbalance with developing countries, including Korea, trade officials said. Trade industry sources also alleged that Japan levies more than twice the import duties on Korean products than it imposes on products from industrial countries. Besides, the neighboring country imposes numerous nontariff barriers on imports from Korea such as import quotas and administrative guidance.

The need to reduce, and if possible, eliminate the trade gap with Japan is more strongly felt than before as merchandise exports, crucial to the Korean economy, are slumping these days. Commodity exports have been in the doldrums during the first five months of this year. Foreign sales declined during June and July, worrying the government's trade officers to a great extent. It was for this reason that the government had to modify its export goal for this year from \$24.5 to \$25 billion to around \$23 billion. Indications, however, are that the nation will be unable to achieve even the reduced target.

BRIEFS

INVESTMENT IN ADB -- Seoul, Aug. 19 -- South Korea will newly contribute 3.5 million U.S. dollars to the Asian Development Fund (ADF) of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) from 1983 to 1986. An economic ministers' meeting Thursday also decided to increase Korea's investment to the ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF) by 220,000 dollars to 1 million dollars by the end of this year. The meeting also decided to chip in won-denominated certificates worth 8.4 million Fund Unit of Account (FUC), an equivalent of 24 million dollars, to the African Development Fund (AFDF) from this year to 1984. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT 19 Aug 82 SK]

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER TLEYHAN DIES 13 AUGUST

OW190126 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 17 Aug (MONTSAME) -- The MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Council of Ministers of the MPR have reported with deep sorrow the death on 13 August, after a long and serious illness of Orony Tleyhan, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy of the MPR People's Great Hural, MPR minister of construction and construction materials and merited construction worker of the republic.

The obituary, which was signed by Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and other MPR party and government leaders, notes that O. Tleyhan devoted his entire conscious life, energy and talent to the cause of implementing the policy of the party and government, made a valuable contribution to the development of the MPR's construction industry and was one of Mongolia's principled, businesslike and demanding cadres.

O. Tleyhan was born in 1923. He graduated from the higher party school of the MPRP Central Committee, the higher party school in the Soviet Union and from the Mongolian State University. O. Tleyhan occupied a number of responsible positions in party and state organs. From 1965-68 he was the head of an MPRP Central Committee Department. O. Tleyhan had been MPR minister of construction and construction materials since 1968.

A member of the MPRP from 1943, he was elected a member of the MPRP Central Committee at the past four party congresses and was elected a deputy of a number of convocations of the MPR People's Great Hural.

ASIAN BUDDHISTS CONFERENCE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

OW190249 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1740 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 17 (MONTSAME) -- A plenary session of the 6th general conference of the Asian Buddhists Conference for Peace (ABCP) was held here today, which elected the governing bodies of this organisation. The plenary session unanimously elected the head of the Mongolian Buddhists Hambo Lama H. Gaadan president of the ABCP.

At the first session of the executive council of the ABCP Professor C. Jugder (Mongolia) was reelected the general secretary and (S. Mibu) (Japan), (K. Obakula) (India), (Thich Minh Chao) (Vietnam) were elected vice-presidents of the ABCP.

The 6th general conference of the ABCP continues its work.

BRIEFS

LIVESTOCK, INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION -- Ulaanbaatar, Aug 13 (MONTSAME) -- The Central Statistical Board of the Mongolian People's Republic has issued a communique on the development of the national economy for the first 7 months of the year. Eighty-five percent of the dam population have delivered their young. At present as many as 9,475 million head of young stock are being reared in the country. The losses of the young livestock have dropped 1.2 times as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. As for industrial workers, for the past 7 months of the year they have produced 300 million tugriks (102 million dollars) worth of production more than in the same period of the previous year.

[Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1719 GMT 13 Aug 82 OW]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY THIRD SESSION ACTIVITIES CONTINUE

19 Aug Members' Speeches

BK191154 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The First National Assembly of the PRK met for the fifth day of its third session on 19 August.

As of 0800 this morning, the National Assembly continued its work according to the agenda in an intimate atmosphere permeated with the spirit of revolutionary fraternity. All the male and female members of the National Assembly listened attentively to the speeches by the members from various constituencies, such as Kompong Cham, Kompong Speu, Kompong Thom, Kompong Som, Kandal, Kampot, Ratanakiri and Svay Rieng. The speakers voiced total agreement with the work carried out by the National Assembly at this session and reported on the achievements and big successes made in all fields by each constituency at the beginning of 1982.

Later on, the comrade ministers of various ministries replied to various questions raised by the assemblymen from various constituencies on the goal of improving the people's living conditions.

The National Assembly adjourned at 1100. It will continue its work this evening.

19 Aug Session Continues

BK191240 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] The PRK National Assembly continued its work session at 1400 on 19 August in an atmosphere of unity, solidarity and victory.

At this afternoon session, Comrade Chan Phin, finance minister; Comrade Ung Phan, minister attached to the Cabinet of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of internal and external trade; and Comrade Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, replied to many questions raised by the assemblymen from various constituencies related to their respective ministries.

The National Assembly suspended its third session temporarily at 1600. This session will continue tomorrow.

Chea Sim Closing Speech

BK200620 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Aug (SPK) -- The third session of the National Assembly ended its work today after having unanimously voted, among other things, for the law on the investigation and settlement of contentious administrative affairs and denunciations filed by citizens, and the law on the protection of state property.

The presidium members included, among others, Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly; Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State; Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Say Phuthang, vice chairman of the Council of State; Bou Thang, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; and Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning. Also present at the meeting were members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kampuchea.

National Assembly Chairman Chea Sim delivered a closing speech. He said:

The National Assembly has heard reports on the activities carried out since its second session by the Council of State, the National Assembly steering committee, various National Assembly commissions and deputies from various constituencies.

Although they are new to their work, the state organs and National Assembly deputies have accomplished their tasks according to the provisions of the Constitution and have achieved satisfactory successes.

The National Assembly has discussed and unanimously adopted the draft law on the protection of state property and the draft law on the examination and settlement of complaints and denunciations filed by citizens. It has also achieved some of its tasks. In adopting these draft laws, it has stressed the responsibility of cadres and the people for consolidating the basis of public finances and the national budget. State organs and economic bases must strengthen economic management with a view to improving it. Cadres and people must practice thrift and protect public property. All citizens have the duty to effect savings within the national budget.

In adopting the draft law on the examination and settlement of citizens' complaints and denunciations, the National Assembly, moreover, has enacted a complementary measure that will guarantee the citizens' legitimate right and interests in further cleansing the organs of power and eradicating the habits of intimidating and oppressing the people. These are necessary resolutions that reflect the wishes of the people.

The National Assembly has also heard and approved the report on the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, the Kampuchean-Vietnamese agreement relating to historical waters and other diplomatic activities of the PRK.

The National Assembly is pleased with the great successes that have been achieved in all domains over the past 7 months. The situation in the country is becoming increasingly stable, its revival more marked, the revolutionary forces more consolidated and the strategic alliance among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and international solidarity are flourishing. Meanwhile, our enemies have experienced one failure after another.

Our enemies still exist. They still cherish many dreams and ambitions. Serious consequences caused by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime cannot be completely overcome in a short period of time.

To participate in achieving victory for the fatherland, as members of the National Assembly, it is necessary for us, after this session, to make more contacts with the voters and seek to understand the aspirations of the masses and the real situation in the country. We must, together with party cadres, authorities and mass organizations, strive to educate the people, develop their initiative and sense of responsibility, answer all their just proposals in a timely manner, continue to stimulate all revolutionary mass movements vigorously and achieve effectively the following great objectives during the last months of 1982:

1. We must enhance our vigilance, avoid subjectivism and negligence and foil all enemy maneuvers during the coming rainy and dry seasons.
2. We must develop rainy season production in order to increase both the cultivated area and output and successfully implement the economic, cultural and health plans. We must inculcate in cadres and people the spirit of relying on themselves and avoiding the who runs to others for help. We must develop production, practice strict economy and protect public property. More than ever, it is necessary to make everyone understand the following slogan: "To produce is to love the fatherland; to practice economy is to love the people."
3. We must make every effort to organize and strengthen state institutions, the armed forces, security forces and mass organizations so that they truly belong to the people because they are created by the people and for the people. We must strengthen the districts, communes and villages.

4. We must further develop the friendship and strategic alliance among Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and strengthen solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and reactionaries within the Thai ruling circles, are striving to undertake more perfidious maneuvers and their lackeys -- Pol Pot, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann -- have formed a so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. But they all will certainly meet with lamentable defeat.

KAMPUCHEA SCORES ASEAN CALL TO SUPPORT CGDK

BK191426 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Farce Can Deceive No One" -- date not given]

[Summary] Following liberation day on 7 January 1979, the Democratic Kampuchean regime's secret was exposed to the world, that is, the barbarous and inhuman massacre of our Kampuchean people by the Democratic Kampuchean leaders. Progressive opinion throughout the world strongly condemned the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime for this crime. On the other hand, the international reactionaries -- the hegemonist-expansionists in the Chinese leadership in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and a number of the ASEAN member countries -- have turned a deaf ear to this fact. They have sought by all means to conceal their crimes and have made every effort to muster all reactionary Khmers to return the genocidal regime to Kampuchea. "In fact, the formation of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] by the three groups of the exiled reactionary Khmers is mainly aimed at realizing this criminal plan." The reactionary Khmers are making an all-out attempt to revive their lost influence in the international arena, particularly for the UN seat that they illegally occupy. However, this dark scheme is being exposed and condemned strongly by world public opinion.

Recently, progressive opinion in Thailand criticized the Thai Government for supporting and allowing the three reactionary Khmer groups to stay on Thai soil. They explained the danger arising from the three Khmer groups and called on the Thai Government to revise its policy of following in Beijing's footsteps.

"On 3 August, 4 days before the ASEAN foreign ministers met in Bangkok to map out plans for the so-called CGDK to retain their shaky seat at the United Nations, many Thai students demonstrated in front of Government House. They demanded that the Thai Government revise its policy of supporting the three traitorous Khmer groups. In their open letter to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, these students warned that Thailand has been dragged into a dangerous situation due to the policy of interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs and threatened that they would intensify their protest." On 5 August, the Bangkok newspaper MATUPHUM pointed out that the Thai people dislike Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge, that the Thai Government should not accept this person who used to oppose Thailand and that the Khmer Rouge murdered millions of Kampuchean people.

The BANGKOK POST carried a statement by Wong Phonnikon, former Thai deputy foreign minister, which criticized the Thai Government for supporting the CGDK. The Thai newspaper DAO SIAM pointed out in an article that Sihanouk is just a pawn that China is using to conceal the evil face of the Khmer Rouge.

The Indian newspaper PATRIOT said in a commentary that the CGDK is just a farce created by the imperialists and international reactionaries to conceal Pol Pot's evil face, to commit further genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people and to obstruct the rebirth of Kampuchea.

During his visit to Beijing, the French minister of external affairs rejected the so-called CGDK. The Australian ambassador to the Philippines has said that his country has not yet decided to stop supporting this CGDK.

"Obviously, the formation of this so-called coalition government is aimed at serving China's expansionist policy and U.S. interests arising from permanent tension in Southeast Asia, obstructing the developing trend of negotiations and bringing about confrontation between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN member nations so that they can fish in troubled waters.

"As mentioned in the proposals of the sixth conference of the foreign ministers of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, the three Indochinese countries have displayed their good will to solve regional problems through negotiations free from outside intervention. The primary measure that should be taken is that the Thai authorities must accept the proposal for the establishment of a safety zone along the Kampuchean-Thai border and disarm all reactionary Khmer soldiers.

"The statement issued in Bangkok on 7 August by the ASEAN foreign ministers which called for international support for the so-called CGDK is just useless ballyhoo aimed at protecting the Democratic Kampuchean corpse's shaky seat at the United Nations and regaining its lost seat at the Nonaligned Movement. This desperate appeal is not the solution. On the contrary, it will only create an impasse that brings about greater tension.

"The Kampuchean people totally reject this statement by the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference, strongly condemn this new attempt to interfere in Kampuchea's internal affairs and reaffirm that the PRK Government is the sole authentic and legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people."

OVERFLIGHTS, SHELLINGS BY THAI FORCES REPORTED

BK180655 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Aug (SPK) -- According to military sources, during the week ending 18 August, Thai L-19's and combat jets overflew Kampuchean territory 8 times over regions in Preah Vihear, Battambang, Pursat and Koh Kong Provinces, 4 kilometers from the border.

On the sea, Thai armed boats and small craft entered Kampuchean territorial waters 60 times between 2 and 20 nautical miles from Kach Kong and Kach Tang islands.

Thai 120-mm and 100-mm mortars shelled the area between 3 and 5 kilometers from the Khmer-Thai border 79 times. The areas east of the Preah Vihear temple, southeast and south of the tri-border intersection (Preah Vihear Province) were shelled 18 times. Kon Kak, the region west of Tasanh, the areas west of Pailin, west of Nimit, northwest of Svay Chek, northwest of Thmar Puok and south of Poipet (Battambang and Siem Reap provinces) came under artillery attacks from Thailand 22 times. The region west of Smat Deng (Pursat Province) along came under artillery barrages 31 times and Hills 343, 172 B, 199 and 293 in Koh Kong Province were bombarded 8 times by artillery.

SIHANOUK'S ACTIVITIES IN ROMANIA REPORTED

For Bucharest coverage of the visit of Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Democratic Kampuchea to the Socialist Republic of Romania, including his official talks with Ceausescu on 16 August, see the Romania section of the 16-20 August issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

IENG THIRITH RECEIVES VISITING DANISH DELEGATION

BK200458 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] A Danish delegation [name indistinct] headed by Miss (Khonae Erika) and made up of six members, including (Bungaard Danish), member of the committee for support for Democratic Kampuchea, visited our Democratic Kampuchea from 11 to 15 August 1982.

On the afternoon of 12 August, Mrs Ieng Thirith, chairman of the Democratic Kampuchea Red Cross, received and had a cordial conversation with the delegation at Democratic Kampuchean offices. Also present at the meeting were some Democratic Kampuchean cadres.

During their stay in our Democratic Kampuchea, the friendly guests visited Phum Chambak, Phum Sangke and Phum Chamka Chek. They met and talked to the villagers and our cadres in charge of the villages. They were greatly impressed by the Democratic Kampuchean Government's efforts to improve the living conditions of the Kampuchean people who could not tolerate the oppression, arrests and massacres committed by the Vietnamese enemy and fled from their hometowns to live in these new villages, or those who have returned from the refugee camps to live in Democratic Kampuchea -- their beloved fatherland.

The Danish friends were impressed by the plants and rice that our people planted on small plots in a guerrilla manner.

The friendly delegation ended its visit to Democratic Kampuchea and left safely for home on 15 August.

BRIEFS

RIVER TRANSPORT SERVICE -- Phnom Penh, 9 Aug (SPK) -- The river transportation service subordinated to the Ministry of Communications, Transport and Posts, intensified its operations of moving goods to various regions. During the first semester, 13,780 tons of merchandise and more than 22,900 passengers were carried. Repair workshops restored 20 light boats and repaired pumping pipes. Waterways were dredged. The quantity of earth dug is estimated at more than 19,000 cubic meters. Nautical charts of waterways linking Phnom Penh with Prey Veng, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap and Kratie are being drawn up. Last year, the service achieved the annual plan of moving 45,000 tons of goods and 38,000 passengers. [all figures as received] [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 10 Aug 82 BK]

AID DISTRIBUTION IN SVAY RIENG -- Phnom Penh, 9 Aug (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Red Cross recently distributed 30 tons of rice donated by the UNHCR to 600 families in Svay Rieng Province, more than 100 km southeast of Phnom Penh. The needy in Svay Rieng, Chantrea, Kompong Rou and Svay Teap Districts received these relief goods. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0414 GMT 9 Aug 82 BK]

NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN MEETS SRV JUSTICE DELEGATION

BK181337 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Vientiane, August 18 (OANA/KPL) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the party CC, first vice-premier and acting in the capacity of premier, yesterday received here a Vietnamese delegation of the Justice [Ministry] led by its minister, Phan Hien.

On this occasion, N. Phoumsavan warmly welcomed the Vietnam justice delegation which has brought along to the Lao people warm sentiments of genuine solidarity and fraternal friendship. The special relations between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries, [which] no enemies can foil, have not only been fruitfully consolidated but have also bound the special fraternal alliance between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. This special alliance has contributed to the safeguard of independence of each country, noted Nouhak Phoumsavan. The first vice-premier seized this opportunity to convey his fraternal sentiments through the Vietnam justice minister to the Vietnamese leaders.

Phan Hien, in return, informed the first vice-premier [of the] success of his official visit to Laos. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of solidarity and cordiality.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO FIDEL CASTRO ON BIRTHDAY

BK140352 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Aug 82

["Text" of greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister, and Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and the Supreme People's Council, to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers -- dated 13 August]

[Text] On the occasion of your 55th birthday, on behalf of the LPRP, the Supreme People's Council, the LPDR Government and the entire Lao people, we would like to extend wholehearted congratulations and warm greetings to you.

During the long period of the revolutionary struggle and the cause of socialist construction in the Republic of Cuba, the heroic Cuban people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba led by you, have recorded all-round great successes, thereby heightening the status and role of the Republic of Cuba in the international arena and contributing to strengthening the might of the socialist community.

The Lao people regard you as their close friend and a staunch internationalist. Moreover, you have performed great, meritorious deeds in your international task and given positive support to the revolutionary causes of the world's people struggling against imperialism and reactionary forces and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

We are very happy to have observed that, thanks to your important contributions, the fraternal relations of friendship, military solidarity and close cooperation between the two parties and peoples of Laos and Cuba have been strengthened and developed with each passing day. We wish you, comrade, good health, happiness, a long life and new success in carrying out your lofty tasks.

BRIEFS

WOMEN DELEGATION TO USSR -- Vientiane, August 12 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Patriotic Women Association led by Mrs Khamphon Phimmaseng, deputy president of the association's mobilizing committee and editor-in-chief of women's magazine NGING LAO, yesterday afternoon left here to the Soviet Union. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 12 Aug 82 BK]

PROTEST AGAINST SRV INCURSIONS LODGED AT UN

BK190415 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Thailand has formally charged Vietnam in a protest note to the United Nations with landing a helicopter in Na Chaluay District of Ubon Ratchathani to deliver military supplies to "communist saboteurs."

In a note submitted to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar last week, Thailand's permanent representative to the UN, M.L. Birabhongse Kasemsri accused Hanoi of supplying assistance to pro-Hanoi communist elements in the northeast. The note said the incident was one of the three violations of Thai airspace committed by Vietnamese forces during May and June, this year. The two other incidents occurred in the vicinity of Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces on the Thai-Kampuchean border, the Thai protest note said.

Birabhongse, acting at the instruction of the Thai Government, also charged that Vietnamese forces had more than 20 times crossed the Thai-Kampuchean border during the same period. "In many cases, the Vietnamese intruders would retreat only after having clashed with Thai forces assigned to defend the Thai territorial integrity..." he said. He said that several hundreds of artillery shells fired by Vietnamese troops from the other side of the border landed on Thai soil in 20 incidents, resulting in the losses of the lives and property of Thai villagers on the border areas.

Vietnamese-manned fishing trawlers also violated Thai waters more than three times during the period and in one of the incidents captured three Thai fishing boats, he charged. He added that the Thai fishing trawlers were still confiscated in Kampuchea, though their crew members had been released.

"These incidents constitute further evidence of blatant and premediated violations of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity despite repeated Vietnamese statements that Thailand's border would be respected," the note said. He added that the violations showed that Vietnam is attempting to drag Thailand into the continued armed conflicts in Kampuchea. "The Royal Thai Government strongly condemns these unprovoked and deliberate acts of hostility committed by the Vietnamese occupation force in Kampuchea and reaffirms its legitimate rights to undertake all measures necessary to safeguard Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity," the note said.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach threatened during his visits to three ASEAN countries last month to support pro-Hanoi communist insurgency movements in the countries. Thai intelligence officials had earlier reported that Vietnam and Laos had supported a Phak Mai party which had broken away from the Communist Party of Thailand which is using Laotian soil as the springboard to carry out subversive activities in Thailand. Phak Nai's elements are now reportedly active in the northeast, particularly in Nakhon Panom Province, according to intelligence reports.

CLASHES, SHELLINGS CITED ON KAMPUCHEAN BORDER

BK190837 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Press briefing by Supreme Command Information Office Director Lt Gen Som Khattaphan at Supreme Command Headquarters in Bangkok on 19 August -- recorded]

[Text] After being withdrawn 5-10 km from the Thai border earlier, since the end of July the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops have again moved back to the Thai border, particularly in Samraong District, Oddar Meanchey Province, and Popipot and Thmar Puok Districts, Battambang Province. This movement of Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops close to the Thai border indicates that there is a plan of action aimed against the Kampuchean resistance forces in the area. The movement of troops so close to the Thai border forces us to step up our vigilance.

Thai military intelligence has been expecting a major battle in Kampuchea since the end of July. In late July the Kampuchean resistance forces launched an attack against the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops at the camp at Ban (Soriya) and captured it. However, the next day Vietnamese troops, supported by artillery, retook Ban (Soriya). This clash at Ban (Soriya) was a major battle, resulting in heavy casualties on both sides. On about 10 August, a battalion of Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops -- about 200 men -- attacked a Kampuchean resistance command post in Choam Khsan District, which is opposite Thailand's Kantharalak District of Sisaket Province. The attackers captured many weapons. The fighting spread to the Thai border, but Thai troops were able to prevent it from spilling into Thai territory. In any event, about 50 Kampucheans fled to Thailand, where they are now under Thai custody.

In addition to these two major clashes, there has been continued small-scale fighting in Kampuchea near the Thai border since the end of July, particularly in Battambang and Preah Vihear Provinces and in Pailin.

The fighting in Kampuchea has always resulted in shells falling in Thai territory and damage to Thai property to a certain extent. Thailand has provided relief to its affected people and has protested the incidents. It has retaliated on every occasion when shells from Kampuchea have fallen in its territory. The retaliation ranged from first firing smoke shells as a warning, to mortar and artillery shelling if firing from Kampuchea persisted. Several shells from Kampuchea landed in Ban Mai Rut and Ban Khao Lan in early August.

Border Forces on Alert

BK200620 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Thai forces along the Kampuchean border have been ordered on the alert to prevent any skirmish between the Heng Samrin troops and Pol Pot's Khmer resistance forces from spilling inside the Thai border, Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek said yesterday. He said the encounters between the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin forces and Khmer Rouge guerrillas led by Pol Pot along the Thai-Kampuchea border have escalated considerably of late. Heavy fighting between the two Khmer factions was reported at Phnum Mak Houn.

Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Prayut Charumani and Gen Athit visited army camps in Prachin Buri on Monday. Gen Athit, who is acting commander of the First Army Region, reported that several houses near the border were hit by mortar shells which caused extensive damage. He added that about 200 to 300 Kampucheans fled the area and entered Thailand at Ban Khlong Namsai. Gen Athit said, however, that the situation there was under control because the Thai troops were on alert and prepared to keep the two warring Kampuchean factions inside their border.

According to a recent report the Soviet Union had been stepping up its shipment of arms to Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

Khmer Rouge Group Pushed Back

BK191436 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Press briefing by Supreme Command Information Office Director Lt Gen Som Khattaphan, given at Supreme Command Headquarters on 19 August -- recorded]

[Text] More than 200 armed Khmer Rouge soldiers entered Thai territory in order to join Sihanouk's forces, according to our interrogation. I believe the NATION REVIEW report says the number of the Khmer Rouge was about 100, but actually the number was more than 200.

We could not allow them to transit our territory because it is our policy not to be involved in any way in the fighting or to support any Khmer group and we therefore pushed them back across the border. Those that had already entered our territory were disarmed and pushed out of the country. They can use routes inside Kampuchea to go wherever they want to go.

Khmer Serei Camp Attacked

BK200500 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- A Kampuchean villager was killed and four others wounded when a Vietnamese-led Heng Samrin force attacked a Khmer Serei camp some 20 kilometres south of Ta Phraya Wednesday morning. Stray artillery and mortar shells which landed in the middle of a Thai border village of San Sa-Ngae also wounded a Thai villager and caused damage to several houses.

A Thai military source said there were about 20,000 people in the Khmer Serei camp at Ban Kralo on the Kampuchean side of the border opposite to Ban Sa-Ngae during the time of the attack which started about 10 a.m. The camp was under the command of Son Sann, one of the three Kampuchean resistance coalition leaders.

One of the Kampucheans in the camp was killed and four others wounded when one of the shells from the attacking force landed and exploded in the camp about three kilometres away from the Thai border. The wounded were later sent to a hospital operated by Italian medical staff in Ta Phraya District, the source said.

More than 250 Thai villagers at Sa-Ngae had to temporarily evacuate their homes when several stray artillery shells landed in their village, wounding one male villager and killing a number of their livestock. The explosions also caused a fire which destroyed one house and damaged seven others. Local military and police authorities and district officials led by Ta Phraya District Officer Phalakon Suwannarat later visited the villagers and provided them with relief supplies.

'BLACK AUGUST' MOVEMENT TARGETS LEADERS

BK190704 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 18 Aug 82 p 12

[Text] A highly placed source in the army told MATICHON that the "Black August" movement [not further identified] has targeted the following three government leaders: Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek and Commander of the 1st Army Division Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit. The government has issued a confidential order for stepped-up security for these three persons.

The source said that the "Black August" movement does not want to take the three men's lives but wants to discredit them because they control the nation's major forces. The movement wants to show that the strong security measures for those people are not an obstacle to their operations.

ATHIT VIEWS ARMY APPOINTMENTS, GRENADE INCIDENT

BK200514 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-Ek said yesterday that "nobody is aware just yet" who will be named army commander-in-chief. "It's all up to the superiors to decide," he said.

Gen Athit, who has been strongly tipped to assume the top post in the army as of Oct 1, this year, was asked what he thought about the qualifications of Army Chief-of-Staff Gen Pamot Thawonchan, who is known to be a possible candidate for the top army slot.

Athit replied: "I have said it many times. And I'll say it again: The decision is up to the superiors. I personally think Gen Pramot is a good and suitable person. As for myself, I am simply performing my duty to the best of my ability."

Gen Athit, asked by reporters about a BBC commentary that the grenade-throwing at Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon's residence Sunday night might have stemmed from the contest for the top army post, said: "How could a foreign broadcasting commentator know better than us Thais? The Thai mass media haven't even mentioned that point. How could people outside the army know better than those in the army? It's all up to the supreme commander, the army commander-in-chief and the defence minister."

Gen Athit said that the investigation into the grenade-throwing incident is being conducted by police "while the army is providing assistance in the form of feeding the necessary information." Asked about the accusation that he might have been behind the incident, Gen Athit appeared angry. He declared: "That's a very crazy accusation. Why should I do it? But I'm not the least bit concerned about those allegations."

Gen Athit, meanwhile, reported that the crime rate had been on the decline since the joint military-police patrols had been initiated in Bangkok. Gen Athit, in his capacity as Bangkok's peace-keeping director, said that he is in support of the proposal to amend existing laws to strictly control the possession of war weapons.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK200400 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 20 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "One Theory We Hope Will Be Proved Wrong"]

[Text] Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan might have been indulged in too simplistic an analysis in urging that Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon should name the new army commander-in-chief as soon as possible to "defuse the ongoing tension." But then, he might have hit the nail on the head, what with his thorough background in the military establishment.

Either way, the implication from the former premier was that Sunday night's grenade-throwing at Gen Prem's Si Sao Thewes residence was somehow directly linked to the imminent annual military reshuffle, a line of speculation which has been raised by people from certain circles. Premier Prem himself has not dismissed that theory outright although political and military motives could hardly be separated in this hotchpotch of interlinked personality conflicts and pressure groups.

It would, however, be a sad reflection of the country's state of affairs indeed if Gen Kriangsak's theory proves to be valid. It would have meant that we had come to accept the fact that the post of army commander-in-chief is so much sought after and is related to so much power that it becomes the centre of revenge, lobbying, secret manipulation and even outright violence, on almost an annual basis. Somehow, we have allowed the mentality of the country's power being centered on one particular army position to prevail in the society. It has, in fact, become a source of political and military instability in the past few years -- so much so that coups were plotted and crushed over the person who would be taking over that post.

Why should the whole country's fate rest with one single position in the army? The answer lies in the traditional mistake of over-concentration of powers within the army hierarchy. Like most government agencies, few people want to suggest changes in the status quo simply because the powers are simply overwhelming and the temptations are too strong to resist to keep things the old way, despite all the weaknesses and drawbacks that have haunted the system.

We shudder to think that the annual military reshuffle has again caused jitters and subjected the people of this country to the threat of deafening violence over this shameful and reckless jockeying for powers.

After the sound of the grenade explosion died down, some people started to talk about how foreign countries would view Thailand in a negative way. Forget about how others would look at us. Let's take a good, long look at ourselves and ask this very vital question: Why attach excessive importance to the army top post when we have been calling for de-centralization of powers from every other government agency?

DEFECTOR'S HELICOPTER RETURNED TO LAOS

BK190330 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Thailand has returned to Laos a Soviet made ML-8 helicopter flown to a northeastern Thai airbase by a defecting Lao pilot last May. A Lao team arrived in Ubon Ratchathani Province on Monday to claim the seized helicopter and fly it back to Laos.

A Thai military officer says that Thailand decided to return the seized helicopter to Laos in an attempt to help improve relations between the two countries. He, however, says that the Lao pilot who flew the helicopter to Thailand will be detained for illegal entry because he has sought political asylum in the country.

FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI POSTPONES TRIP TO MANILA

BK181317 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister of Thailand Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila has postponed his trip to the Philippines as his counterpart Carlos Romulo has taken ill. The Thai foreign minister was originally scheduled to visit the Philippines for talks with Romulo and other senior Philippine Government officials on the Kampuchean problem during 18-20 August. The visit would be arranged at the invitation of the Philippine foreign minister.

One of the topics to be discussed during his planned visit is how to cope with the visit of Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to the Philippines. Nguyen Co Thach is tentatively scheduled to visit the Philippines and Indonesia in October. He had earlier toured the three ASEAN countries of Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

BRIEFS

CROP DAMAGED BY DROUGHT -- According to the deputy director general of the Agricultural Extension Department, this year's drought has affected some 2.7 million rai of paddy and 3.25 million rai of corn cultivation areas, but these crops will not be totally destroyed. The extent of damage cannot be estimated at this time. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 10 Aug 82 BK]

JAN-JUL RICE EXPORT -- According to the statistics compiled by the Foreign Trade Department, from January to July this year Thailand exported a total of 2.16 million tons of rice worth 13.604 billion baht. This represents an increase of 120,000 tons or 5.8 percent over the same period of last year. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Aug 82 BK]

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: CGDK TRYING TO 'REVIVE CORPSE'

8K191041 Hanoi International Service in Thai 1130 GMT 18 Aug 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 August commentary: "No Magic Power Can Revive the Corpse"]

[Text] Beijing and Washington, together with other bad elements, are now trying to revive the political corpse of the Khmer reactionaries by forming the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). Their corpse-reviving scheme was designed to deceive public opinion into believing that the political corpse was really coming to life and to conceal the real face of the coalition government, which in fact is under the leadership of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

In this scheme, they also boast about the so-called unity among the Khmer reactionary factions as if they were not competing for power over the Kampuchean people. The scheme is also aimed at giving a cosmetic face lift to the Pol Pot genocidal clique in hopes of keeping the Kampuchean people's seat in the United Nations for it.

Beijing and Washington, together with their colleagues, hope that their propaganda campaign for the ghost government will gain more support for Sihanouk, who sold himself to the Pol Pot genocidal clique during 1975 and 1978, and make him look like an important person among the Kampuchean people. However, all of Beijing and Washington's tricks and schemes deceive no one. No magic power of China and the U.S. imperialists or other international reactionary forces can conceal the real face of the reactionary clique.

Public opinion is aware that the so-called tripartite coalition government was set up under Beijing's expansionist policy. Without money and weapons from Beijing, Sihanouk's ghost government will fall apart, and animosity will return to the three factions. Sihanouk is merely a leading star in the farce.

According to the FRG's DPA news agency, public opinion has correctly assessed Sihanouk's role as a roving ambassador of the Khmer Rouge. Indonesia's MERDEKA newspaper noted that the so-called Kampuchean Coalition Government was set up by comedians who have been trying in vain to form a military alliance for the Khmer reactionaries in order to distort the political situation and create more tension. Beijing, Washington and the ASEAN countries have colluded with each other to form, support, arm and try to legitimize the coalition government to wage a new type of war in Indochina by using it as a trump card against the Kampuchean people.

New clothes will not do the corpse any good. Those who are thinking of depending on the CGDK can never change the true nature of so-called Democratic Kampuchea, although they pretend to give Sihanouk power and call it a coalition government.

The Kampuchean situation is irreversible. At present, the People's Republic of Kampuchea has its own parliament and government elected by the people. The Kampuchean people's livelihood is being improved, and the revolution in Kampuchea is quite stable and cannot be destroyed by any power. This is the truth that has been accepted by those West Europeans who have visited Kampuchea.

The formation of the so-called coalition government by Beijing, Washington and ASEAN reactionaries is only a reaction to their defeat over the past 3 years and is a scheme to maintain the tense situation so that they can easily penetrate deeper into this region to destroy the peace, stability and security of all countries in this part of the world.

NHAN DAN MARKS AUGUST REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK191703 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 19 August editorial: "The Spirit and Will of the August Revolution"]

[Text] Regaining national and human dignity is the greatest achievement of revolutionary struggle. The commemorative day 19 August marks the decisive turning point in Vietnam's history which led to an unprecedented change in the life of every Vietnamese. We spent thousands of years writhing under feudalism and almost a century under colonialism before we could stand up and smash those yokes and regain our national independence and people's democracy. The party of the Vietnamese working class had to spend almost 2 decades in revolutionary struggle before it could master the science and art of leading the uprising to win power and carry out the model people's national and democratic revolution triumphantly in a colonial and semifeudal country.

Experiences drawn from the August general uprising were valuable lessons in the struggles against the French and U.S. imperialists and the heroic struggle against the Chinese expansionist aggressors. Every step of our revolution has always encountered the strong opposition of our enemies from within and without.

The dynamic and creative August revolutionary offensive spirit encouraged our entire party, people and armed forces to maintain their correct line and indomitable force which enabled them to overcome numerous difficulties and ordeals to protect and develop the revolutionary gainstand defeat the forces of the leading, violent and cruel aggressors. The history of our nation has recorded these great and historic victories which have provided a new and unprecedented opportunity for the development of the Vietnamese people.

After the August revolution, our people spent 3 more decades in heroic and bloody struggle to fulfill the complete liberation of the nation and the unification of the fatherland. The cause of liberation could only be gained by flesh and blood. Millions of our beloved compatriots and cadres in many generations took turns in bravely sacrificing their lives for national independence and for leading the country toward socialism. Their struggle was imbued with a rising impetus which advanced vigorously despite hardships and sacrifice. This impetus developed further into an invincible force which could fulfill our just cause -- the cause that brilliantly shines forever. This great impetus was displayed in the August general uprising, in the two struggles for national liberation and in the war to defend the fatherland. It is now being maintained and developed for the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland and to cope with new difficulties and ordeals to lead the country to further advance.

The VCP and the Vietnamese people have undergone many ordeals and gained ample experience. When the revolution is obstructed by strong waves of opposition, they must close their ranks singlemindedly. This is the most vital factor for victory. Worry, fear and agitation are signs of weakness and causes of failure. This lesson and impetus has helped us to integrate ourselves in struggle and production in order to triumphantly implement the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions.

The socialist revolutionary line set forth and developed by the two recent VCP congresses is the sole and correct line guaranteeing all victories for our nation's revolution in the new stage.

Carrying out the party's line and turning it into the people's line, turning the VCP congress resolutions into reality and overcoming all erroneous phenomena are the main tasks for all of us.

In our party's current political activities drive, each locality, sector and grassroots unit must carry out profound criticism and self-criticism concerning their tasks and concretize their duties and objectives in order to implement the party congress resolutions successfully, especially the economic and social plan for the immediate future. They must satisfactorily exploit available capabilities and potentials, overcome obstacles in organization and management, integrate all forces to develop production, practice thrift and effectively solve various urgent problems involving the people's daily life. These are emulative targets for all sectors, localities, units and individuals.

Acute difficulties await us. Progress and new factors, however, have been recorded in various aspects. Grain production has been vigorously accelerated and new impetus has emerged in the rural areas. Initial progress has been achieved in industry and many other tasks are advancing along the correct line.

Under the slogan "All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness," and with the indomitable impetus of the August revolution, let the entire party, people and the armed forces surge forward heroically to help our socialist revolution overcome numerous temporary difficulties and advance toward new victories.

Formerly a colony under imperialism, under the party and great esteemed President Ho Chi Minh's clear-sighted leadership our people have regained independence and freedom and have become masters of an independent, unified nation with rich and multifaceted natural resources. With the wholehearted support and assistance given by fraternal and friendly countries, we are absolutely certain we will be able to build a new and splendid life and firmly protect our national independence, thereby contributing vigorously to the cause of building the socialist force and maintaining world peace.

With the determination to develop the traditional August revolution and turn the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions into reality, let us stir up a seething revolutionary movement and mobilize tens of millions of people to exploit the creativeness and the noble virtue of the working people in order to develop the combined strength of the socialist collective mastery system. We are sure to achieve success.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION FOR LAOS REPORTED

BK191730 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, August 15 -- Vietnam is (?helping to build) three sections of highways in the northern provinces of Xieng Khouang and Houa Phan.

These are 130 kilometres of Highway 7 linking Nam Can to Phonsavan town, 90 kilometres of Highway 6 from Nam Non, and a 60-kilometre road from Phu Lau to Muong Hien. The section on Highway 7 has been completed and that on Highway 6 is nearing completion while the third is being urgently built.

Apart from difficulties caused by the shortage of materials and equipment and by the rugged terrain, the Vietnamese sappers had to remove or deactivate more than 100,000 assorted bombs and mines left behind by the enemy during the last war.

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS MOKHTAR

BK170949 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Argentina thanks the Indonesian Government for the latter's great understanding of the Malvinas issue. This was stated by Argentine Foreign Minister Feliz Pena when he met Minister Mokhtar in Jakarta yesterday afternoon to discuss bilateral relations and the Malvinas issue.

Feliz Pena said that he was visiting Indonesia to step up economic cooperation between Indonesia and Argentina.

In addition to his meeting with Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Feliz Pena also met with Trade and Cooperative Affairs Minister Radius Prawiro.

AMBUSH ON SURVEY TEAM IN EAST JAVA REPORTED

BK191103 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0954 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Jayapura, Aug 18 (ANTARA) -- A geological survey team of the Department of Mining and Energy was ambushed by a band of "GPK" -- insurgents in the interiors of Irian Jaya last Thursday (August 12) in which one security guard escorting the team was killed while four team members, including one Australian national, were tortured and injured.

Deputy head of the Mining and Energy Department's regional service here, Oddy Soleh, disclosed to ANTARA Wednesday that the team comprising six Indonesians and four Australians plus one indigenous security guard had been conducting a geological survey of mineral deposits in the basin of Nambramo River, Retaf Kecamatan [subdistrict] since August 4. The ambush occurred only moments after the team landed in a region near Biri River, a tributary of Mambrano, located in Irian Jaya hinterland. Soleh did not mention the size of the GPK band which staged the ambush, only saying that all the eleven people in the team were taken into the jungle.

They were released on Saturday (August 14) but the security guard, who was not identified, was killed. During their captivity, four members of the team, including Christ J. Pigram (an Australian), had been tortured. Pigram was flown to Jakarta Tuesday (August 17) for further treatment while the three other Indonesians who also suffered injuries were still being treated at a clinic at Sarimi Kecamatan.

The joint Indonesian-Australian geological survey team to conduct a survey of mineral deposits in Irian Jaya was led by Nana Ratman with members consisting of Aminuddin, Dwiatmo, Sufni Hakim, Sahat L. Tobing and Temon Suwano (on the Indonesian side) and Duncan B. Ow [as received], R. Peter William, Christ J. Pigram and Peter E. Pieters (the Australian side).

The GPK band consisted of local rebels who used to call themselves members of the so-called "Organisasi Papua Merdeka" (Papua Independence Movement).

Meanwhile, the commander of the 17th military area which covers Irian Jaya, Brig. Gen. Sembiring Meliala, confirmed the occurrence of the incident. He regretted, however, that the dispatching of a team to the interiors of Irian Jaya for geological survey activities had been done without coordination with the local regional security agency (Laksusda). The incident would unlikely have taken place if the Irian Jaya Laksusda had been duly contacted for security coordination, he said. In spite of that the commander said he would provide security troops to the team to ensure that it could continue its surveying activities safely.

POLICE CONFIRM 'TOUGH' ACTIONS IN EAST JAVA

BK181151 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug. 18 (AFP) -- The Indonesian police have officially confirmed that the military and police in East Java have shot 67 "criminals", of whom 12 have reportedly died, in "tough" joint operations, according to press reports here today. East Java Police Commander Major General Pamuji said that the criminals had been shot since last January, and the figures might increase, but he denied that it was revenge and dismissed allegations that operations were also directed against witchdoctors, press reports said. Informed sources said, however, that some 40 bodies had been found in recent months in the area.

General Pamuji said increased atrocities in East Java, particularly in the Jember and Bondowoso Districts, had obliged him to take "tough" measures. But he emphasized that the operations did not constitute revenge by the authorities. He said the most daring "crime" took place at the Kencong village in Jember where 10 criminals resisted the authorities and killed one soldier and badly wounded a policeman. "Soft action can no longer be used to deal with these criminals who have stepped up their atrocities," he said, adding according to one newspaper: "I am responsible for the deaths of these criminals."

The KOMPAS daily reported that people in the area of Jember "adopted a kind of shut-mouth attitude, though one and two villagers said that they had been given a target of 15 criminals to be wiped out in their village." The villagers fled on seeing strangers in their village, the paper said, adding that there men cutting grass fled when they saw the reporter approaching them.

'PETITION 50' GROUP RENEWS ATTACKS ON GOVERNMENT

BK180857 Hong Kong AFP in English 0803 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Jakarta, Aug. 18 (AFP) -- The Indonesian Government has come under renewed attacks from the prominent opposition group "Petition 50" which charged that the implementation of the people's sovereignty was "regressing." In an underground leaflet released here yesterday evening coinciding with the 37th anniversary of independence, a "statement of concern" addressed to the head of Parliament urged that this principle be given due attention.

The statement, signed by former Jakarta Governor Ali Sadikin on behalf of the eight signatories of the working group of Petition 50, charged that "there has been no progress in the implementation of this principle of the people's sovereignty after 37 years of independence, 16 years of new order regime and three general elections." "An obvious regression has even occurred," the statement added, quoting the May 1982 general elections as an example.

In a previous petition, the group rejected any form of participation in the May 1982 elections alleging that they were unconstitutional because the sovereignty of the people was not respected in their representation in Parliament. Ninety-four of the 460 members of Parliament (DPR) are appointed by the president and the supreme body, the People's Congress (MPR), which can change the Constitution with two-thirds of votes, has only 40 percent of its members elected.

The so-called "national consensus" gives President Suharto the right to appoint a number of DPR and MPR members to prevent any change in the Constitution. The opponents thus accused the Parliament and the People's Congress, paralysed by the system, of acting as a mere rubberstamp of government decisions.

The Petition 50 groups, founded in 1980 and comprising some former top government officials, including a number of ministers, calls for a revision of the law which, it claims, is moving further and further away from the 1945 Constitution. However, its influence has been limited by the ban on publication and its signatories were said to have been harassed privately.

MARCOS DISCUSSES U.S. TRIP, INTERNAL SITUATION

HK200549 Manila Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 19 Aug 82

["Meet the Press" program with Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos -- live]

[Excerpts] Good evening, I'm (Tina Monson) and we would like to welcome you to the premier telecast of "Meet the Press," the presentation of the National Press Club of the Philippines, in cooperation with (Maharlika) Broadcasting System Channel 4. After an absence of almost a year, "Meet the Press" is back on the air. Tonight on this program, which is also aired nationwide on radio, we are very privileged and honored to have as guest His Excellency the President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos to share with us his views on affairs of national and international concern. The members of the panel are Ben Rodriguez, editor of BULLETIN TODAY and president of the National Press Club; we also have (Vick Teneda) of the TIMES JOURNAL, president of the Malacanang Press Corps; and we have (Teddy Benigno), bureau chief of the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. Before our panelists start asking questions, may we have an opening statement from the president.

[Marcos] Well, I personally want to congratulate the National Press Club for resurrecting this [word indistinct] from the ashes of the past. Now, let me talk about the subjects that will probably be of greater interest to our people. First, what actually is my feeling; what do I feel after all these announcements about a supposed effort or plot, conspiracy to take over the government in 1983 and the preemptive actions taken by government. I say, after all the steps taken by government, I am confident that the threat against the stability of the government has been aborted and completely dissipated. Now planning and conspiring is one thing, and implementing is another thing.

Secondly, the subject of succession. Actually, if it were not for Presidential Decree No 1514, which I issued after the approval of the ratification of the constitution some time back, it would not be necessary to approve any legislation on succession. But under that decree I did refer to the possibility under section 7 of Article 7, to the effect that in case of the disqualification, death or resignation of the president, the old setup was for the speaker to take over. Now, in view of the new provisions of the constitution, you have a conflict; you therefore, have a conflict between an administrative presidential decree and a constitutional provision. It is necessary that the legislature and the lawmaking body or the president now clarify this conflict. I would prefer that that Batasang Pambansa does the clarifying. And I am very happy that the deputy prime minister, who is majority floor leader of the Batasan, has called a party caucus in chambers and they have created the body headed by the political minister, Minister Leonardo Perez, to work out a clarification of this matter.

Now, the economic situation of the country. Yes, there are many difficulties, and there is not much expectation of any sudden changes in the crisis. We have been able to maintain our unemployment at a very low level overall in the entire country, but the unemployment level in Manila is increasing. There was one time when the unemployment level rose to 30 percent in the city of Manila. It has come down to 12 percent, but is averaging 15 percent, and this is one of the highest that we have ever reached in the history of the Philippines. We now must do everything in order to encourage further employment or self-employment. And of course I speak of the fact that while we are attending to the difficulties of the big corporations, we are not forgetting the small ones. In the last survey conducted by my useful survey team, monthly, one of the reports coming back was to the effect that they don't see through the media anything about any action taken by government to help the small industries. I would like to inform you that the support given by government to small industries constitutes a major segment of budgetary expenditures; exactly 800 million pesos for instance goes into small and medium-scale industries.

All this, and now the KKK [Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran -- national livelihood program]. We speak of the KKK starting off with 700 million pesos; actually it is 1 billion plus another 700 million, and probably another billion, and all that is going to the hands of small merchants, traders and industrialists. We are encouraging all kinds of small enterprises. Our ultimate objective of course is a balanced agroindustrial economy. We will proceed with big industries, but we must maintain our (?pressure) and momentum also in agriculture, and that is why we are all happy about the present development in increasing rice production, and perhaps now what we see on the horizon a success in the production of corn. All our targets are going to be attained.

But what of the bad news. Of course, exports have gone down 27 percent. We have to make up for this, and to do this we must create a domestic market for some of our products, and I therefore hope that we will be able to tie up the various markets in the private sector as well as in the public sector, and this is one of the targets apparently which the Human Settlements Ministry is working on.

By and large, we are moving forward and succeeding much more than we expected considering the obstacles that we are facing. So we look to the future with great optimism. There is darkness all around us, but this is the prelude only to the dawn we expect in the immediate future. When this is going to be, of course, is dependent upon many factors and one of them is the termination of recession in such countries like, especially like the United States. It is enough to note that the interest rates in the United States have come down from 18 1/2 to 14, and the activity in the New York Stock Exchange. I was surprised yesterday to discover that there has been quite a spurt in the buying of shares and stocks in New York. And therefore, we proceed with our plans, and I must just say that the present political setup with the Executive Committee has taken over much of the powers of the president, and is working very well, and for this I congratulate the prime minister, deputy prime minister, and the members of the Executive Committee and the Cabinet who are present here; I think, most of whom are attending this particular opening of the newly-resurrected "Meet the Press." Now, I am ready for the questions.

[Moderator] Thank you, Mr President. The first question will be asked by Ben Rodriguez.

[Question] Mr President, may I thank you for praising the [words indistinct] and may I also add that for one approaching 64 you look trim and healthy and should be able to carry the burdens of the presidency many, many more years.

[Answer] Thank you, thank you for the, that's a commercial, isn't it? [laughter]

[Question] However, Mr President, you must be aware of speculation going around concerning your health. I think it was revived recently when the Batasan suddenly became interested in trying to clarify rules on succession.

[Answer] One of the reasons I accepted your invitation to this "Meet the Press" was because I wanted to appear before television to squash these rumors to the effect that Deputy Prime Minister Rono has confidential information about the health of the president [laughter] and therefore has called suddenly a caucus of the party. Were you going to ask me another question?

[Question] The question, Mr. President, can you kindly tell the nation about the state of your health? This is a matter that is not only of personal concern but...

[Answer] Well, I have just come through an executive checkup, that's what I call it, isn't it? Have you ever come through this massive thing? They don't feed you for 24 hours and they put all kinds of things into your innards [laughter], but I came out of it with flying colors; I understand they found nothing wrong with me, and they found my organs in normal order; I am supposed to be healthy enough to be able to operate normally, unless stricken suddenly with some injury or wound. I exercise regularly. In fact, if it were not for this I would be playing golf right now, but every morning I still go through my regimen of gymnastics and jogging of 30 minutes, which I did this morning. They take my blood pressure 3 times a day -- it was 116 over 78; just before I came here, it was 114 over 76.

It is quite true that the health of the president is important, I agree. I have no doubt that there are some people, some of my enemies, are praying for my illness and worse, but I guess man proposes, God disposes. Whatever we may brag about, the thing is, I suppose God knows best; if God wills that I live long, I will live long. As of now, I feel like I will.

[Moderator] Mr (Benigno).

[Question] Mr President, I would like to switch the conversation to the subject of succession. You recently appointed Madame Imelda Marcos as a member of the Executive Committee together with three other personalities. The speculation is gaining ground, Mr President, that the appointment of Madame Marcos as a member of the Executive Committee is just one step away from eventually designating her as the prime minister of the republic, and that consequently, if anything should happen to you personally, then she would be in the most favorable position to succeed to the presidency. Would you kindly grant us your insight on the subject, Mr President?

[Answer] This is the first time I hear it; in fact, you are the one who is articulating it, but I presume that you are articulating something that is in the minds of some people. Now, look, if you will study this whole thing you will find that I have refused to appoint the first lady to the position that many of the members of the ruling party wanted her to be appointed to. From the very beginning, the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] insisted that the first lady be appointed prime minister, and I refused. You remember that there was a big row, and who was it, Governor (Otela), Minister (Ingles), the Batsan and others stood up and practically took up the whole caucus insisting that she be designated immediately as prime minister, and I told them, no, it is not our intention to designate or appoint the first lady as prime minister, and I stood back and insisted that the prime minister appointee, now Minister Cesar Virata, be chosen, and which was seconded also by the first lady, and we won.

Now, I also insisted that the first lady be not included in the membership of the Executive Committee. Why? Because the Executive Committee is supposed to be the training ground of the new generation of leaders. Now, the first lady is getting training directly from me [laughter], she lives with me, she knows all my thoughts and ideas; she doesn't need to be a member of the Executive Committee to get any training for leadership, because she practically knows what is happening in my office, and therefore I did not believe it was necessary for her to become a member of the Executive Committee. But the KBL thought that perhaps it was necessary that the women's group, this side of our society, should be represented, and so they insisted and adopted a resolution, you know, and the caucus mandates and orders, and even the president cannot refuse such a mandate. This is one thing that our people must learn: We are now in a modified parliamentary system of government. We talk about decisionmaking; we talk about the president making decisions and all that, but the truth of the matter is that decisions are made in a consensus through a caucus.

I believe that the plan is to appoint more and more young men and more women into the Executive Committee. The plan is to stagger the ages of the Executive Committee and develop various echelons of leadership, and we will then rotate the members in the Executive Committee.

[Question] Mr President, since the law on succession is prescribed in the Constitution, and the Constitution is the organic and fundamental law of the land, what is the point in having the law on succession restudied by the Batasan?

[Answer] Because, if the Supreme Court is called upon to interpret on Presidential Decree 1514 and Sections 4 and 7 of Article 7 of the Constitution, you might have a conflict between legislative intention and Supreme Court interpretation; and you know that from my point of view, legislative intention should be supreme. The legislative intention should always be clarified. Remember, this is not the original provision of the Constitution, so now the question that arises is what was the intention of the party in power when it amended the Constitution? And this is something to be clarified, therefore, by the party in power. Through what? Through the president issuing another decree amending or replacing Presidential Decree 1514? No, it must be legislation and approved by the Batasang Pambansa. At least I would prefer it that way. But, if the caucus or the legislature insist, I will, because we have to clarify the intention in amending the Constitution. For instance, what are the powers of the Executive Committee when it takes over in case of death, disqualification, removal or resignation of the president? Are they caretaker powers? Are they interregnum government powers, or can they change policies? For instance, can they rescind treaties, agreements? Can they declare martial law? You cannot answer that by just reading the Constitution. You have to look through the interpretation, and for how long, and who exercises it, and what vote? Suppose many of them refuse to participate in the voting, and out of the 11 only 5 attend the vote, what happens? Now all of this [words indistinct] regulations, otherwise, you will be in limbo and you will have public chaos, conflict and possibly violence.

[Question by unidentified person] There seems to be growing concern about the possibility of a second round of martial law. I think it was heightened by the recent arrests of labor leaders following the discovery of a plot to overthrow the government by violent means in 1983. My question, Mr President, is do you think these events now pose a clear and present danger for you to think seriously about the imposition of martial law?

[Answer] No, I don't think so. I said in my opening statement that with the preemptive action taken by the government and with the counteraction that has been adopted, plus, of course, the fact that we have the powers provided for under amendment No 6 of the amendment of October 1976, which provides the president in case of any emergency [words indistinct]. I don't think there is any need for the imposition of martial law. First of all, let me go back to my opening statement. I said we have, I believe, aborted and dissipated the threat, if it existed at all, against the stability of the republic. Now that's quite clear, and I say it in quotes. By taking preemptive action, There's no [word indistinct] action at all, and by announcing the fact that we know there is a plot, and we know more or less who are in that plot, since we have aborted it. Now I would like to see how strong the characters of these men are who think that they can participate in a coup or in a plot knowing very well that some of their co-conspirators have already squealed on them.

[Question] In connection with this, Mr President, there was mention when Olalia was arrested that there was some business link or so in the conspiracy. How strong is the evidence against these people?

[Answer] We will not talk about it because this is a [words indistinct] affair pending, I'm afraid that we will be talking of matters that are up in the air. There are evidences connecting some businessmen, some clergymen, some, and when I talk of clergymen of course you know already about some of them -- Father Dilatori and the rest of them -- and so for the businessmen, you already know the fact that some of them are already facing, what is this, arson and the like, and some of them in the media, some are businessmen, but their companions were still operating, but we will not go into that now; we shall not identify them because thematters are pending before not only the judiciary but also before the investigating officials, and we would be undermining the power and authority of these officials if we spoke about this, especially the president. But the evidence is there, it is there.

[Moderator] Mr (Benigno).

[Question] Mr President, on the same subject, but with a slightly different aspect, the nonviolent traditional noncommunist opposition in the Philippines largely represented by the united democratic organization have often accused you of dictatorship, with the companion charge that even though you lifted martial law on January 17, 1981, [words indistinct] political polarization, that you have effectively [word indistinct] or discouraged their participation in the governmental affairs of the republic and that they say that consequently there is only one way open, only one alternative -- that of violence and probably the eventual accession of the Communist Party and the NPA to power. Could you kindly give us an insight on this?

[Answer] If that is true, why is there opposition in the Batasang Pambansa? If that is true, why is there opposition in the local government? All these people are living in a fantasy world, dreaming of running a country. They cannot even run their families. [laughter] Running a country, this is so ridiculous; talking about polarizing the people, they are the ones who want to be polarized.

I wish I could tell you what evidence we have in our possession about their operations. Some day I will; some day I will write about what they have been doing; some day I will bring out videotapes and tape recordings of their conversations with terrorists and subversives; some day I will write a book about the plots and conspiracies that have been undertaken by these men who claim to be peaceful men; and some day we will let our people judge as to whether they are even qualified to be considered for [words indistinct] or whether they should be thrown into the dustbin of history.

They organized a plot. Now why have they not been able to organize an opposition body? Why don't they go into the provinces and barangays, stay with the people in the villages, as we did when we were in the opposition. I was in the opposition for a long while. We lived with our people. Why can't they do that? They are living right here in Manila, on Roxas Boulevard, probably in some private dwelling, with some fascinating party, perhaps. I'm afraid that they are blaming us for their vices, their personal vices. Perhaps they should listen to their consciences rather than to me or to anybody else. All I can say is this: If I were running the opposition party, I would not be here complaining what Marcos is doing. I would be out there in the boondocks organizing, because everywhere you go there is some kind of a grievance against authority and against government. I don't need to tell you that in a developing country there is always deficiency. It is a legitimate part of the political opposition to organize the grievances of our people and utilize it as a weapon against the party in power. Well now, need I say more? Shall I write a book on how to organize an opposition party?

If they think that they can use the Communist Party or any militant subversive organization as an instrument to return to power, let me point to all the countries where the rightists and the supposed pseudointellectuals and the affluent members of society have tried to use the leftist elements, to be liquidated when they won the revolution.

[Moderator] Mr (Taneda).

[Question] In the light of that statement, Mr President, can we assume that the opposition enjoys as much protection as the ordinary citizen?

[Answer] Not only as much protection, they are given more protection, because we know that some of them are guilty of participating in subversive action and yet we have not touched them. So they are protected more than the ordinary citizen. I wish I could tell you the secrets that I know and the secrets many of us in the ruling party have, but this I can tell you: Some of these people in the opposition, the supposedly legitimate opposition, are in collusion with subversive elements, but we have not touched them, on my instructions, that they be protected.

[Question] Do you think that they have any chance against the majority party?

[Answer] Of course. Look at what happened in Region 7 -- which is supposed to be one of the regions which was a stronghold of the KBL -- not a single member of the assembly of the KBL won. All the members came from the (?Bisu Visaya). If they organize, I am sure that they will win more seats in the coming elections for the Batasang Pambansa. But [words indistinct] need encouragement. [laughter]

[Question] On another subject, Mr President, are there any compelling reasons why the judiciary reorganization after 1981 has not been implemented; for instance, the retirement of unfit judges, abolition of courts?

[Answer] Yes, well, actually we are about ready now to appoint. The problem was of course that we got caught up by all these other problems like this conspiracy, and I am not in the habit of appointing people whom I do not know, and I have to review every name.

[Question] Jaime Cardinal Sin, the archbishop of Manila, has recently been in the news. As a matter of fact, he gave an interview to the UPI in which he was quoted as saying that he was asking you to step down in favor of a new leadership because of the possibility of the communists getting much stronger in the Philippines, and I think it was yesterday, he was reported to have dressed down some military officers who sent him a subpoena to appear at the hearing regarding, I think the BBC, and I think he was quoted as saying that the military officers were trying to foment a quarrel between the church and the government. Would you care to comment on the recent statements and accusations of Cardinal Sin?

[Answer] [laughter] Why don't I just read the report submitted to me? Quote, the Cardinal alleged that he knew nothing about the case and urged that he not be involved in it. He further charged the elements who were trying to make the church and the state quarrel. I am not one who is questioning the statement of the cardinal. Anyway, I say that from my viewpoint the church and the state have no quarrel. They are aiming at one same thing, that is, the stability of our society. The church seeks to maintain the moral basis of our society. We have no quarrel with the church. We have a quarrel with individuals in that church who have turned subversive, because from our point of view they no longer belong to the church.

[Question] May I have a followup question, Mr President, about my earlier question on the opposition? Reports say ex-Senator Benigno Aquino has several times indicated his desire to return to the Philippines, but each time he turns back because of the period of [words indistinct]. Supposing that Benigno Aquino should return to the Philippines without the benefit of amnesty or an assurance thereof, what steps would the courts take?

[Answer] Suppose you were in my place. Would you ask, how would you answer such a silly question? [laughter] You don't announce policy on, say, something, suppose Aquino says, I [words indistinct] talking about giving me amnesty, this doesn't have anything to do with whatever it is. You are going to put me in an awkward situation. No, no, no. Let's look at it this way: If he were serious about all of this, he knows how to communicate with me because he has communicated with me many times, and when he wanted to extend his visa he know how to communicate with me. I extended it, so, why, why all of this talk now? Let us attend to it when it comes.

[Question] On law and order, Mr President, [words indistinct] the procedure of hiring marshals to protect the riding public from hold-up men, as we all know, human nature is frail, or open to temptations, some of these marshals may commit precisely the crimes that they are supposed to prevent. Now Mr President, who will protect the public from marshals who commit abuses?

[Answer] Ah, but they know that they are being supervised by other secret [word indistinct] because they have been told. Of course they don't know who are watching them, but they know there are supervisors, there are a double set of supervisors and senior officers moving around watching them. Now, talking about authority and its abuse, any kind of authority can be abused, but at the same time it is a matter of the quality of the men that we use, and let us not degrade our people that much. You know, the life of a policeman and a militaryman is not all that joyful. Every time you go out of your house as a policeman, you don't know if you are going to be buried, carried home, maimed or not. And yet we are in the habit of suspecting many of these policemen; of course, there are many scalliwags among them, and I have no mercy for people like that. But let us not generalize and say all of them are scoundrels. There are heroes among them, and let the heroes be honored.

[Question] On the state of the media in this country, Mr President, and its relations with your presidency: The media has been coming under attack recently because of what some people say is its continued timidity. In particular, the press has been coming under increasing attack because of its timidity in relations with government.

[Answer] [laughter] Of course, I wish it were really timid so I would not have to bother about reading the columns of the bulletin which keeps on niggling, [laughter]. No, I don't think it's timid, it's a matter of quality; it's a matter of saying the right thing at the right moment. Criticism has many faces. We are now at the point of reviewing many of our policies. Perhaps one suggestion that I can make is when you make a critical observation, perhaps you can help us by indicating the persons involved, when it occurred, so that we can immediately take action, instead of a general statement which is not supported by facts, or perhaps you could have somebody call up the public officer involved before you publish something derogatory about him. That's all that we are asking: About the public officer, is it true that he stole 200,000 pesos from the kitty? Instead of publishing something without first verifying the facts. [sentence as heard] I don't say that it has been done very often, but it has been done. Now, about the media being very timid. I doubt it; on the contrary, my complaint is that the media has published what -- interviews with Horacio Morales when he was still at large, interviews with Dante [words indistinct]; this is certainly not timid. Just explain, tell them what the truth is; the truth will prevail.

[Question] This morning in your meeting with the members of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce you said that you are going to Washington on a state visit and as an invited friend, but you also complained about the declining trading relations between the Philippines and the United States. Can we assume now that you are going to take up this complaint with President Reagan?

[Answer] No, we are good friends. How should we put it? When brothers have matured enough, you can look at each other and accept the fact that you are both deficient in many ways and be objective about it. We're not hysterical; we don't have any bitterness. Accept the fact that you owe your brothers many favors. We owe the Americans, for instance, some things. We owe them a national educational system; we owe them a consensus liberal type of democracy; we owe them the beginnings of the plantation type of agriculture; we owe them also the beginnings of industrial development. We also owe them the problem of the south [laughs], since they entered into a treaty with the sultan of Sulu and treated the Muslims as a separate race.

We are now old enough to know that we have been released from what influence [words indistinct], so we can talk to each other as brothers. Really, we are mature enough to say, hey, by the way, brother, you know, you can't keep on exploiting me like this; you better give me a bit of support for all these things that you are getting from my country. That's what I meant.

Before, we used to look to the American, think of him as some kind of a miracle man, or God, but now he is our equal, because we are now mature, that's what I meant. So we can deal with each other frankly.

[Question] Is there any agenda for the state visit, Mr President?

[Answer] [laughs] For me, I go there on a friendly visit. I have no [words indistinct]. I'm just talking about a friend.

[Question] Mr President, you said you are going to have talks with President Reagan and also some ranking members of his Cabinet. Could you let us know the topics you will take up? Do you expect to conclude any agreements during your state visit to the United States?

[Answer] I really do not know what agreements [words indistinct]. Yes, some of my mission is to enter into some tax agreement, the updating of some of our agreements on, we hope, trade, but it doesn't, it isn't in my agenda. I am on a friendly visit; I intend to meet a friend. My friend has written me. It is my diplomatic obligation to visit him because he visited with me sometime back. He represented the president of the United States and inaugurated the cultural center when he was governor of California. I met him in California and he told me I should pay him a visit, and I admit the fact, I owe him a visit. [words indistinct] There are certain obligations, but this is a pleasant obligation for me.

[Question] On the eve of your departure, Mr President, I [words indistinct] on relations between the Philippines and the United States.

[Answer] I don't see any problem between the United States and the Philippines that cannot be settled by conversations between representatives. Certainly there are some difficulties which each country is facing. The United States is facing serious economic difficulties; it has many diplomatic problems. It has just finished its problem with the People's Republic of China on the Taiwan issue. It is negotiating a cease-fire and withdrawal of the PLO in Lebanon. I would presume this would lead to a Middle East overall lasting arrangement. I am told it is meeting some problems in its internal policies. Its unemployment has gone up, but they have brought down their rates of interest from 18 1/2 percent to 14. And there are things like this, you know, not for us to bother about. (laughter) I am going there knowing I am a visitor, and we're going to talk about how well he rides a horse and [laughter] well-cut his jodphurs are, whatever it is that he is wearing. The disagreements, these are left to the members of the mission.

[Moderator] Mr President, we are now about to wind up the show. With your permission, you have a closing statement to give before we finally close, sir?

[Answer] Ok, I have no closing statements. Do you want to ask any further questions? Let's see, probably on the economic situation, I intend to call a Cabinet meeting and a meeting perhaps even of the party before I leave for the United States. I would like a review of the basic policies, and these include the reorganization plans for government. You know we've been talking about the judiciary reorganization, but I have actually been working on the reorganization of government. This includes the elimination of some corporate entities and some agencies, some offices. I'm reorganizing also the offices of the president and the prime minister, because we have to exchange personnel. I also want to define more specifically the powers that are delegated to the Executive Committee, because I was reviewing the various decrees or letters of instruction and I found them inadequate to determine the parameters of activity, and I notice that the Executive Committee is spending a lot of time, too much time, on contracts. The contracts now are being reviewed by the National Economic Development Authority, they are being reviewed by a technical committee of the presidential management staff, and then are being reviewed by my office. And yet, it's still being reviewed by the Executive Committee. We are wasting a lot of time on this. Probably it is time to now appoint a single technical committee to review all these contracts and take them out of the hands of the Executive Committee, because it's wasting their time. The Executive Committee should be engaged in policy determination, and I think [laughter] that members of the Executive Committee are now getting bored with their job because of this. At the same time, I think that the finance managers, those belonging to the state financing corporations, should participate in certain instances when the Executive Committee meets, and we should authorize this.

Next, we reorganized by creating regional offices, and we are supposed to delegate authority from the ministry to the regional offices, but we are in limbo. We don't know whether there has been any delegation of authority? There is such long delay in decisionmaking. The people are still complaining, they still have to come to Manila, and that was one of the reasons why we reorganized! Now we have to go into this.

Some of the ministers also say that they are overloaded, that they are doing nothing but attending meetings and they cannot do any work at all. Now I think we should review the work of the ministers, and we should now start budgeting the time of the ministers, and some time should be allotted to meeting the public. Even my time, for instance, should be properly allotted in this manner.

Now let me close up with some of the economic indicators which are pertinent to our present situation. Do you know that the gross national product, which in 1972 was only 55 billion, in 1982 became 192 billion, at constant prices 269 billion, at current prices 97 billion. [Figures as heard] If you were to compare 1965 to 1981, the jump would be eight times. The per-capita income in 1972 was \$240, in 1980 it became \$755, and in 1981 it became \$780, or 6,335 pesos. In January 1982 it was \$862 or 7,157 pesos. [Passage on economic statistics omitted]

BULLETIN TODAY DETAILS ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOT

HK191403 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Military investigators said yesterday that radical labor leaders, in concert with other subversive elements, plan a forcible takeover of the government by 1983, starting with nationwide strikes, sabotage, and acts of terrorism next month.

They said agitation in the labor sector is to be led by the Kilusang Mayo Uno (KMU), an umbrella group of several workers organizations, under the plan. They identified the KMU as a front of the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army.

The founder and chairman of KMU, Felixberto Olalia, Sr., is under detention at the Camp Crame stockade, on a presidential commitment order. He has been charged with inciting to rebellion and inciting to sedition.

Authorities dismissed the reported denials made by Olalia during an interview with newsmen at the Quezon City Fiscal's Office where the inquest is being held. They said enough evidence had been gathered to prove the government's case against him including records seized in his house and offices showing his involvement with the Communist Party dating back to the 1940's.

The evidence shows a definite link between industrial unrest in Metro Manila and other cities and stepped-up terrorist activities by the dissidents in the countryside, the military authorities said. The object is to trigger off widescale disorders, accompanied by bombings and assassinations, culminating in the overthrow of the government and its takeover by next year, they added.

Disgruntled labor leaders who were being enlisted into the plan have offered evidence to authorities showing that agitation in the labor ranks was intended not to secure economic benefits for workers but to paralyze the national economy, the authorities said. They pointed to instances when other industrial enterprises had to close down and lay off workers because of unreasonable demands. This situation, they said, is part of the overall strategy to force the closure of factories, scare away foreign investors, create unemployment, and promote worker unrest.

The jobless workers in turn are mobilized to participate in demonstrations, rallies, and other disruptive mass actions, the labor leaders were quoted as saying.

Although the KMU does not collect dues from its affiliates, it is well-funded and enjoys financing support from non-labor sources, including contributions from abroad, it was reported.

In seminars and teach-ins sponsored by the KMU and the Pagkakaisa ng Manggagawang Pilipino (PMP), participants from as far as the Visayas and Mindanao were reportedly flown in free. Busloads were also brought in from Mariveles, Bataan, where Olalia's group staged strikes that paralyzed operations at the Bataan export processing zone for several days last June.

Olalia and other labor leaders agitated during these gatherings for two-hour daily strikes nationwide beginning in September. These stoppages were to escalate into an all-out general strike, to be accompanied by a campaign of terror by subversives, the military authorities said.

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